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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867. VOLUME 40: NO 5.

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Poetry.

FIRMNESS.

BY PHŒBE CAREY.

Well, let him go, and let him stay—
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try;
He thought to frighten me with frowns,
So terrible and black—
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back!

He said that I had acted wrong,
And foolishly beside;
I wont forget him after that—
I wouldn't if I died,
If I was wrong, what right had he
To be so cross with me?
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once,
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she didn't pout.
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear;
I wish that girl of his was—
Well, I don't care where.

He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again now, if she could?
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's almost nine o'clock—
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much, but she
Shan't have him if I don't.
Besides I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so—and then—
I WISH he'd come to-night.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. J. W. GEARY,

Delivered January 15, 1867.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State, as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow countrymen, and before the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgiving to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to implore His aid and council in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "war's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obliged to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that patriotic and virtuous Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and the Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"or God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the thrice honored dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their service it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's private soldiers, and noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equalled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel from the first, as if upon her developed the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a resistless prestige in the old world.

But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance to the sea, so that the two conquerers could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who so rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a censurable forbearance, which fails to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form of government.

And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Amongst our most solemn obligations is maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of these noble men who fell in defense of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as a duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if it were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom and the complete trimph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and the material and political power of these masters, presented a problem so appalling, the statesman contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freedmen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society, and their loyalty to the government, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23.39 per cent., from 1850 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900, they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures?

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, *he* is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. *They command the position.* The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman working harmoniously, have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionally affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern people of allclasses, that we have much to overcome, if we would equal the one or stimulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania exhibits some startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. Yet it is not by legislation alone that any people can be brought to understand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves. However liberal the appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound, moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous, in vain. Everything depends upon the people; hence the great complaint preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of enrolled scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, and of the want of proper school houses, results unquestionably, not so much from the indifference of the State, as from the negligence of those who are invited to share and enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will require but little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate most exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexcusable. Everything, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness, in proportion as he is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools ever rebelled against the government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. The problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grade of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and be still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest.

Nothing after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State, than a thorough military system. The fathers of a Republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government, was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally undeceived and unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivers of the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, arms and fortifications of the government, but had been for years designedly instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endured to maintain our liberties, anticipate that glorious period of our country, when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despotisms of earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyrrany, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the visitors to West Point Military Academy, laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such preceptors, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligations to the principles upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and nourished them, found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations.

If, in our past and recent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievement of our volunteers in the national defense, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules of dicipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and effectual employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger our State should always have a well deciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumphs to our arms, been so full of compensation as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, *to depend upon and live upon our own resources.* At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us, the whole business and trade of the nation was paralized. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at an average price of less than fifty per cent. But the moment the danger became imminent, and the necessity of self reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defense and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufactures of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defense of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborers are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both individual and national wealth; and those nations which have best protected it from foreign competition, have been most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore, the interest of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufatured articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvements of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants, and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are unequalled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom of government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufacturers to beg that they may live?

The government of Great Britian has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in Chicago, in 1860, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste, that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes, for mere muscular force; and that our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold that could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories of which the Union stands composed."

If the principle of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in the time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free-traders of the South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion, but now freely admits that if the South had manufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the government; and now to enjoy substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words need not be multiplied upon this important theme, either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty.

Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those in official positions is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and the debt surely and steadily diminished, until its final extinguishment. Unnecessary delay in this would, in my opinion, be incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents have been sold; the tax on real estate has been abolished and considerable reductions have already been made on the State debt.

This important branch of the administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention.

The general and assential principles of law and liberty declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be watchfully guarded. It will be my highest ambition to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed," and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced, if within their authorized jurisdiction. Influenced only by considerations for the public welfare, it is my imperative duty to see that justice be impartially administered. The merciful provision, the *pardoning power*, conferred upon the Executive doubtlessly for correcting only the errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of society. Those "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are alone entitled to its beneficient protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil a corrective for every government abuse and usurpation."

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvelous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before they perfect the work of reconstruction. Twenty six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystalized in the saving. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be Providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a Republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the Government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violaters of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in lothsome dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, *shall not*, re-appear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless, it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the national Constitution—amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been generously given.—They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS." Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism is indissolubly involved. That this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the organization and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval.—And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the government as we are, with distinctive duties, we are nevertheless parts of one organized and well regulated system and as we co-operate or disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Elected by the people desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a generous, a true an comprehensive public policy.

It was the illustrious Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right;" and Jefferson who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should permeate and control all governments. Let us fellow citizens, adhere to *them*, be governed by them and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with a rampart of *truth* that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

John Bull Puffing Brother Jonathan.

[FROM THE LONDON TIMES, 2d.]

***Yachting is one of the most popular pastimes of Englishmen. Probably we have a greater number of Yacht Clubs than all the world besides and almost every vessel of the whole fleet is turned to actual account. In the summer months it would be hard to find a port without a yacht or two in it, always to an ordinary eye, trim, clean, and shapely vessels. Yet the Americans when they first began the sport sent over a yacht which beat everything in these waters: and now they have accomplished a race which surpasses just as completely all the races we have ever designed. Of course it is only a special feat. We may say if we please that it is not a thing which would be done often, or should be done often; that it is more of a brilliant sensational and exceptional exploit than an example of regular steady going practice. But the performance has a double aspect even in this sense. If we may infer the perils of the adventure from the melancholy catastrophe on board the Fleetwing, we may also infer the practicability of the passage from the perfect impunity of the Henrietta, which came into port without the loss of a spar. To read the log of the winning vessel and to see her rushing along night and day like the Flying Dutchman, over the waves of the Atlantic one would hardly think such a voyage could hardly be performed twice and yet the other two yachts were but a few hours behind her. The Americans have taught us this among other things—that a vessel of 200 tons can be taken across the Atlantic at an average speed of 200 miles a day. It is not the mere burden of these yachts which makes the feat so remarkable, for smaller vessels have done as much; nor yet the mere quickness of the passage for large ships have made it more quickly; but the smallness of the tonnage combined with the rate of saying renders the result very extraordinary indeed.

It was actually the slowest boat so an, American gentlemen now tells us, which won the prize and that too is an incident which should commend itself to our consideration. In dimensions, build rig, and equipment the racing vessels were so evenly matched that there was not a pin to choose between them. They were rather short handed but the crews were doubtless all picked men. The Fleetwing's loss would necessarily cost her all her chance of the prize but perhaps the Henrietta owed her victory as much to good navigation as good handling. Anyhow, she won not by any great distance all things considered but with singular case to herself. Nor does she appear to have been an uncomfortable boat in any way or to be deficient in any of those qualities which are prized as much as speed in English yachts. Our sailors will do well to note all the circumstances which characterize this contest and determined its event—the more so indeed on account of its very novelty when contrasted with our own performances. Very likely some of our "canoe voyages" and similar marine adventures may be as memorable in their way as this Ocean Race, but the fact still remains that the Americans accomplished the Ocean Race, and we did not. In fact we should never have thought of such a thing. It involves just so much of genuine Trans-atlantic exaggeration as to be beyond our sphere. The longest race and the biggest stakes in the world are true American conceptions but the actual success of the scheme is a real American triumph.

NEVER trouble trouble till trouble troubles you; for trouble rarely troubles people who never trouble themselves about trouble.

MOHAMMEDANS say that one hour of justice is worth seventy years of prayer. One act of charity is worth a century of eloquence.

WHY have the ladies' hoops grown so small this winter? Because cold weather always contracts steel.

THERE is no worse robber than a bad book.

WHAT to do with the National debt Leave it a loan.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1867.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

We received, a few days ago, the first number of the "Teachers' Advocate," enclosing a petition to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking the establishment of a system of equal taxation throughout the State, for the purpose of raising a school fund sufficient to defray the expenses of tuition over the whole State for a minimum school term of not less than six months, and that the fund be distributed in proportion to the whole number of pupils between the age of six and twenty-one years. This embodies substantially the resolutions of the recent Superintendents' Convention at Harrisburg. Like many well meant efforts of deliberative bodies, where time is wanting to consider and digest the various plans laid before them for adoption with a view to the attainment of some definite purpose, it aims at a laudable object and proposes some measures absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of its design, but it ends with asking for that, which if granted would inevitably frustrate the very object, designed to be accomplished. As a rule, longer school terms and better schools are greatly needed throughout the greater portion of the State. Neither can be obtained without legislation of the character above petitioned for, but if the general taxation and increased appropriation be granted and the method of appropriation made in proportion to the whole number of pupils, it will only aggravate instead of ameliorating present evils. As a matter of course this was not the design of the Convention, nor is it the design of the petition referred to, but it will be the inevitable result if the legislation thus asked be granted. The mistake is in the method of distribution proposed. By the present method, there is a discrimination against the sparsely settled school districts, where help is most needed and in favor of the densely populated districts where it is least needed. This evil would be aggravated, by the distribution in proportion to pupils, just in proportion to the increased appropriation. Every teacher and director knows very well that, while one teacher can with ease teach fifty or seventy-five scholars, if properly classified, there are schools required in many districts where but twenty or twenty-five scholars can be gathered together. Yet these twenty-five are entitled to as good teachers and as long school terms as the larger schools. By the proposed method of distribution the larger school with its one teacher would receive three times as large an appropriation as the smaller one though the cost of tuition in each were the same. We do not pretend to believe that the convention, nor the parties circulating the petitions, ever intended to ask the legalization of such hardship and injustice, but we do believe that the great majority of the Convention and indeed of Superintendents and teachers generally are wofully deficient in their knowledge of the school statistics of the State and the working of our school laws already in existence. We can account in no other way for the contradictory character of these resolutions. It would be a suicidal act for the friends of education to enact such a law. Under its working with the minimum school term increased to six months, half the schools of the State would be closed within the next year. Having drawn up and urged the original resolutions, as submitted to the Committee of the Convention, making the distribution in proportion to the number of schools, we still believe it to be the best method yet proposed and most in accordance with the spirit of our school system. By it each school would get the same amount of appropriation, graded schools with several teachers counting a school for each teacher. Where better schools or longer terms were wanted, they could be obtained by the present system of local taxation, which with building and incidental expenses would be a sufficient check upon the tendency to an undue increase of schools. It may be objected that this gives large and small schools the same amount of aid from the State, while the larger should receive more, but it must be remembered that the spirit of our system is to assist the needy, and that the small schools are invariably found in poor and sparsely populated districts where help is most needed. As an illustration of the comparative merits of the three methods herein mentioned we will take two districts in Pike county. Lackawaxen had, in 1866, 703 scholars, 11 schools, paid $1012.00 tuition, paid teachers $23.00 per month, had four months school, and received a State appropriation of $142.27 or about one-eighth of the cost of tuition. There was an average of 64 scholars to a school and the expense of each per month for tuition was 40 cents. (The proportion of the State appropriation to the amount raised by local taxation for tuition for the whole State was about one-sixth, the average cost per month per scholar for tuition was 72 cents, and the average teacher's salary was $30.37½.) The distribution was made in proportion to the number of taxables. If it had been made in proportion to the number of pupils, it would have been 48 cents to each pupil for the four months or $337.44 or one-third of the whole cost of tuition. If it had been in proportion to the number of schools each school would have received $20.25, and the district $222,75 or about one-fifth of the actual cost of tuition. Potter district had 18 scholars, 2 schools, paid $208.00 tuition, paid $26.00 per month to teachers, had 4 months school and received a State appropriation of $9.02 or about one-twenty-third of the actual cost of tuition. The average number of scholars to each school was nine and the cost of tuition for each per month was $3.18. If the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the district would have received $8.64, or still less than the miserable pittance it got by the present method. If it had been made in proportion to the number of schools, the appropriation would have been $40.50 or about one-fifth the cost of tuition, the same proportion Lackawaxen would have received by the same method. Thus these poor districts of Potter county would have received a little more than the average proportion of State appropriation, which should be the case instead of as now giving the larger proportionate amount of aid to the richer districts of the State. This single case shows clearly that a distribution in proportion to the number of schools would work even greater injustice, than the present method, and in the event of larger appropriations raised by general taxation, the evil would be aggravated. A careful examination of the school statistics of the State will show, that, while the results of comparisons like the above will not all be exactly the same, the general results will approximate to the above. The subject of the distribution of the State appropriations for school purposes, is of the highest importance, and if the appropriations are increased, will become one of the most important connected with our school system, as most directly affecting the prosperity of the schools. In view of its importance it should receive the careful investigation of every friend of education. The method we have advocated, we believe in practical working will be found most in accordance with the spirit of our school system. There will be variations from strict and accurate equality, but they will be in favor of the poorer districts where taxes are heaviest, teachers' wages lowest and the schools most inefficient. They will be in favor of those districts which have most need of aid from the State; the very object the school law was originally designed to accomplish.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1867.

It was supposed that with the close of the late Senatorial contest there would be a *lull* in political circles, and that for a year, at least, there would be a cessation of the trickery and wire-pulling which has disgraced our State for some time yast. But scarcely have we emerged from the late struggle until we find the leading politicians laying their plans and gently scheming for the success of somebody who wants to step into the shoes now occupied by Buckalew. Quite a number of names have already been mentioned in connection with the Senatorial election to be held two years hence, but I forbear mentioning any of them at present. The public should know, however, that the Senatorial question will have much to do with the selection of candidates for the Legislature next fall and in 1868. It would be well enough for the people to be on their guard, and require a pledge from all candidates for State Senator or Representative to obey the wishes of their constituents, and follow their instructions to the letter when called upon to vote for a U. S. Senator.

During the last week the Legislature was in session but three days, and a considerable portion of this time was devoted to the consideration of the Constitutional amendment—consequently but little business of general or local interest was transacted. I give below a synopsis of such as had special reference to your locality:

Mr. Stutzman read in place in the Senate, and presented to the chair, a bill entitled an act to remit the five per centum penalty to the county of Bedford, on State tax remaining unpaid on the 1st of August, 1865, and 1st of August, 1866. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary Local.

Senator White presented a bill entitled a supplement to an act approved March 27, 1865, for the better and more impartial selection of Jurors, in the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Westmoreland, Juniata and Perry. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary Local, and said committee since reported favorably on it.

The Committee on Education has reported favorably on the act to attach certain lands and tenements in Bedford township to Bedford borough, for school purposes.

A rumor has been circulated in many of the newspapers of the State, to the effect that Hon. Andrew G. Curtin is about to remove to Lancaster, and make that city his future place of residence. Your correspondent has the best authority for stating that the report referred to is without foundation in fact. From what I can learn it was started by a Copperhead paper published in Lancaster. It is the intention of the Ex-Governor to return to his former home in Bellefonte, Centre county, and there resume the practice of law, after making a European tour in company with his family. They vacated the executive mansion immediately after the inauguration of General Geary as Governor. The latter will shortly occupy the building.

The action of the House of Representatives, in adopting a resolution censuring the course of Edgar Cowan in the United States Senate, has proven a bitter pill to the Copperheads. It is very humiliating to them to have one of their most prominent leaders made the object of censure, and they are highly indignant. It is gratifying to all loyal citizens to know that Cowan's place in the Senate will soon be occupied by a man devoted to the true interests of Pennsylvania—a man who will never merit the condemnation of our Legislature. We have been *mis*-represented long enough. From and after the 4th of March we shall have a Senator who will not prove a traitor to his party. Gen. Cameron never deserted his friends, nor proved false to them in any respect.

The people of Pennsylvania have been swindled to such an extent by the projectors of bogus gift enterprises, that the Legislature is about taking hold of the matter, and will in all probability enact a law prohibiting the publication of advertisements of such enterprises in the newspapers of the Commonwealth. Such a law would certainly be beneficial to the public, and result in the saving of large sums of money to individuals who are disposed to "try their luck" in any scheme that may be brought to their notice.

The Executive mansion will probably be occupied by Gov. Geary next week. It is now being renovated and re-fitted—five thousand dollars having been appropriated for that purpose.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society invites proposals for the location of the next State fair, to be held in September. As in all other sales, "the highest bidder will be the buyer." Cannot your town secure the next fair?

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned over from Thursday until Tuesday, and many of the members have gone home.

TOBY.

WILLIAM COOKE, of Milesburg, Clearfield county, last week shot three young men who, with three others, had dragged him from a house, where he was visiting some female friends, with the intent of ducking him in the canal. It is stated that one of the men shot by Mr. Cook, has since died.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE trial of Rev. Joel Lindsley, who whipped his child to death last June, is now progressing at Albion, New York.

Gov. SWANN was, on the 26th ult., elected U. S. Senator from Maryland, for six years, from the 4th of March next. Of the 98 members in joint convention, 60 cast their votes for Gov. Swann.

THE Senate on Tuesday last very properly refused to confirm the appointment by the President of W. F. Johnston, Collector of Customs, Jos. R. Flanigen, Naval Agent, and J. P. Kilgore, Appraiser, at Philadelphia.

A DISPATCH from Junction City, Kansas, says: The severest snow storm in five years has been raging here since two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The snow is two feet deep, and badly drifted.

IN Milwaukee, La Cresse, Prairie du Chien, Madison, Wis., St. Paul, Minn., the snow storm was the heaviest that has fallen for many years, to the depth of eighteen to twenty inches on a level, and drifting badly. The trains are all hauled off.

THE New Orleans *Times'* Montgomery special dispatch says that the Judiciary Committee of the House will submit a bill for the removal of the State capital to Mobile. The committee stood eleven for and two against the measure.

THE West Chester *Jeffersonian* suggests the name of Hon. Henry Chapman, President Judge of that District, as the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in the place of Judge Woodward, whose term expires in December.

THE bill changing the time of the meeting of Congress has been signed by the President. The new Congress will therefore commence its first session on the 4th of next March, immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress.

N. P. WILLIS, the author, died on Sunday, the 20th instant, (his 60th birth-day) at his residence, Idlewild, near Newburg, N. Y. He was the author of several volumes that had much popularity. He leaves a daughter by the first wife, and a son and two daughters by the second.

BY an official statement from Washington we learn that the actual circulation of greenback legal tenders is $269,609,969—and of national bank notes is $379,269,100—making a grand total of paper money, exclusive of fractional currency, of $648,879,969, or nearly six hundred and fifty millions.

THE *Inquirer* printing establishment in the city of Lancaster, was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning. The presses, engine, types, &c., are almost a total loss. Mr. Wylie, who owned the office, estimates his loss at $12,000—insured for $8,000. The building is believed to have been set on fire.

THE wide spread prevalence of snow storms this year is well illustrated by the fact that it has fallen during the present season in Louisiana, the sixth time only during the present century. Snow fell there in 1780, 1817, 1822, 1831, and 1852. The storms in 1852 and 1822 were the chief ones, the others slight.

THE Committee in the New Orleans riot, have summoned the reporter of the St. Louis *Democrat* to testify as to the accuracy of the report of the President's speech at St. Louis, in which Congress is charged with instigating the riot. The reporter is on hand. He will also be examined by the Judiciary Committee concerning the threat to kick men out of office.

MR. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, is drawing up a new enabling bill for the Southern States. It is based on the same general principles of the Stevens bill, abolishing the present Southern State governments. It is hardly believed that any new reconstruction measure will be put through this season, for want of time, but that the whole subject will go over to the Fortieth Congress.

THE States which have ratified the Constitutional amendment are Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Maine, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota—sixteen in all. In nearly all these States the vote in favor was very large, and in Kansas and Maine it was almost unanimous.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN was elected United States Senator from New Jersey on Wednesday by a vote of 44 to 32. Timothy O. Howe was re-elected by the Wisconsin Legislature, and Senator Pomeroy by the Upper House of the Kansas Legislature, the Lower House refusing to go into an election for the long term. Gov. Morton was elected to the same position by the Indiana Legislature.

THE *National Republican* denies that an article favoring armed resistance to Congress ever appeared in it, although it was credited to that journal in different parts of the country accompanied by the statement that it was authorized and sanctioned by the President. The *Republican* says that it has the highest authority for asserting that the article alluded to was not authorized or sactioned by the President in any journal at any time.

SPECULATORS have falsely represented the condition of trade in New York. The reason is obvious. Trade is not depressed. In nearly every branch of it there is an activity which betokens much promise for the near future, and there is less fear manifested than ever of a financial crash. There is a strong probability of suspensions, if not absolute failures, in certain quarters, as the inevitable result of speculations which have an inadequate basis. More than this need not be apprehended.

A WASHINGTON special to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says: Hon. John Covode had an interview of some length with Secretary Stanton. Mr. Stanton was feeling very despondent, and remarked substantially that he had placed two million men in the field during the late war, six hundred thousand of whom had bitten the dust, or been maimed and crippled for life, and yet, contemplating all these sacrifices, he considered the country was in a worse condition than at any time during the war.

A JOINT resolution was offered by the Hon. James Hughes, in response to the resignation of Governor Morton, in both Houses of the Legislature of Ind. on the 25th ult. It is highly complimentary to the Governor's personal character and public services, fully endorsing his late administration, with entire confidence in his ability to render distinguished service to the country in the new position to which he has been chosen, and recognizing in the person of his successor, Gov. Conrad Baker, a faithful officer of distinguished ability and unquestioned patriotism.

INCONSISTENCIES IN JOURNALISM.

The following pertinent remarks upon the inconsiderate and reckless character of the editorial effusions of many of our public journals we clip from the Pittsburgh Evening *Chronicle*:

"Newspaper readers frequently have occasion, and perhaps justly, to point out incongruous or inconsistent positions taken by journals. A fruitful cause of these changes of front on the part of newspapers, and one which is not generally adverted to, is the idea entertained by most editors that as soon as a subject is broached, it must perforce, be canvassed in some way by editors. They hold, even if they do not avow the opinion, that it is absolutely essential that they must say something editorially whether they have anything to say or not. Now we conceive this doctrine to be mischievous. A man is guilty of an impertinence who sits recklessly down to write upon a subject which he has not examined and upon which he has really *formed no convictions*. The people who habitually do this are unsafe counsellors. They write upon first impressions, imperfect knowledge of facts, and often under the influence of some sudden impulse which vanishes, and of which they are heartily ashamed by the time the paper has gone to press. If they find cause to retract what they have said, and are candid enough to do so, they incur the reproach of inconsistency, and when this happens often, their influence is greatly shaken amongst their readers.

"There is no call for a man to talk or write unless he has something to say. His views may be wrong, but if he has attempted to get some knowledge of what he is discoursing and sincerely believes what he says, he is entitled to a respectful audience. No one with the man who writes or talks simply because he thinks it is expected of him. He is engaged in a very childish business, and generally reaps the penalty by being convicted of all manner of gross blunders and contradictory positions, and losing weight among discriminating people. Types give a factitious importance to words and sentences. A printed article commands respect, because it is divested of the personality which attaches to manuscript. But unless some little thought is injected into the types, we hardly know a more contemptible business than they are made the instruments to subserve. We have heard of fine blooded setter dogs who would not hunt with a man who was constantly missing his birds, and it seems almost a misfortune that types could not be invested with such consciousness and volition as to revolt against the "base uses" to which they are so often constrained. The moral of all this is, that there is no imperative and overwhelming necessity that an editor should publish a daily "leader," unless he feels that he at least knows a little about the subject matter, and has formed some opition in the premises. Until he has done so, the good natured public will kindly excuse him, and perhaps not miss him at all. The experiment is worth trying."

Extract of a Speech of Hon. Wm. H. Koontz.

This gentleman delivered an eloquent speech in the House of Representatives on the 19th inst, from which we take the following extract:

"But if we are to be governed in our opinions by the action of our fathers, then we should extend the ballot to the freedmen; for I believe it to be a fact that after the formation of the Government, in every State except one, the ballot was given to all free men of color, thus showing that they recognized the right of the colored man to the elective franchise. I hold, however, that in a Government where the people rule, every man who has a stake in the Government should have the ballot for his own protection. His property is liable to taxation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Government, his personal services are demanded by the Government in time of war; he is affected by the public legislation of the country in his person and property—then why should he be prohibited from having a voice in the selection of his rulers? The great cry now raised by the advocates for the immediate admission of the rebel representatives is that we are imposing taxation upon them without representation, but they are not willing to apply this principle to the four million blacks who will now have to bear their share of the burden of the Government. On the contrary, they would have representation without taxation, for they seem exceedingly anxious to represent these same four million blacks whose taxes they do not pay. I claim it further as a right to the black man because he has been true to the Government in her late struggle with treason. While his master, with all the advantages of education, intellectual culture, the right of the ballot, and unlimited political power in a country that had known him only to bestow benefactions upon him, proved a traitor, the poor untutored, illiterate slave proved true to the country in which he apparently had little to expect, its highest judicial tribunal having declared that he had no rights in the Government which a white man was bound to respect.

"But the black man is entitled to the ballot as a matter of protection against the very men who for four years have been in arms to destroy the Government. While you may disfranchise leading traitors, the great body of them will still be permitted to exercise the elective franchise, and as time rolls on and the passions and feelings of this generation are tempered by the lapse of time, they too may be restored to that right.

"We have seen enough to satisfy even the most skeptical that there exists in the minds of the rebels a deep seated hatred against the colored race because they would not identify themselves with the cause of their masters. They have shown it in the legislation enacted since the overthrow of the rebellion, by which they have introduced slavery in everything except the name.

"Sir, it is a solemn, imperative duty that this nation owes to its colored people to protect them against their and the country's foes. It would be a burning, lasting disgrace to the nation were it to hand them over to their enemies. I know of no way in which this protection can be better given than by extending to them the elective franchise. Civil rights bills, Freedmen's Bureau bills, and all kindred measures will fail so long as they can be evaded by local legislation; but place the ballot in the hands of the black man and you give him that which insures him respect as well as protection. You send him forth armed with the panoply of the American citizen, wielding that most powerful of all weapons, the ballot—

"Which falls
Like snow flakes fall upon the sod,
Yet executes a freeman's will
As lightening does the will of God."

A REVEREND GLUTTON.—The Bishop of Verdun, France, who died recently, was considered the type of gourmands. So stout was he (writes a Paris correspondent) that it was only by means of considerable manœuvring that he ever succeeded in entering a cab. The amount of food he consumed at his various meals was something fabulous. Owing to the frequent illnesses brought on by his voracity he was always attended by a servant whose sole business was to prevent him from eating more than was good for his health. Whenever the bishop was invited to dinner at a friend's house, this domestic stationed himself behind his chair, investigated the amount of cutlets, pates, perdreaux, truffes, &c., eaten by his master, and when he considered that he had as much as was good for his lordship he made a telegraphic sign to the mistress of the house, who, warned beforehand, immediately cut off the supplies!

Hon. J. M. Broomall on Negro Suffrage.

In the House of Representatives, on the 9th instant, in the course of a speech on the subject of Restoration, the Hon. J. M. Broomall, spoke as follows:

"But gentlemen on the other side of the House say that this is a white man's Government and they raise their hands with an affectation of holy horror at the idea of extending political rights to negroes. Do they not know that our government is emphatically the government of the governed? And are none but white men governed by it? Do they not know that at the time of the adoption of our Constitution negroes voted in every State in the Union but one? Do they not know that members of the convention that framed that instrument were voted for by negroes and that there was no law and no principle of our institutions which would have prevented a negro from sitting in that convention if he had been duly elected? Do they not know that there is not now and that there never has been any law to prevent a negro from holding the office of President of the United States if he should be otherwise qualified?

"These gentlemen would like to make this a white man's government. They seem actuated by a fear of the negro amounting to monomania. Negro equality is Banquo's ghost to them and if ever the negro should outstrip them in the race of civilization it will be no fault of theirs that he has had the opportunity. They will point upward of course to the dusky columns and exclaim—

"'Thou canst not say I did it.'

"These gentlemen know best what their chances would be in a fair and even race with the negro under equal laws, and if they really fear his competition it is but just to them to admit they have good reason to fear it. It may not serve to allay their terror of negro equality to remind them that the American negro has advanced in civilization more within two hundred years than their own race has within two thousand.

"With an affectation of consistency that might well be envied, the same men who exhibit this fear of fair competition with the negro under equal laws object to his right of voting on account of his ignorance. There is doubtless a great degree of ignorance among the negroes of the South; but who is responsible for it? Not they. Until recently it was a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment in every one of the States lately in rebellion to teach negroes to read. Even the Bible was by law a sealed book to them. Certain portions of it selected with especial reference to the pecuniary advantage of their masters, might be read to them by judicious ministers of the Gospel; but if some simple minded philanthropist should attempt to open its full light upon their benighted understandings it would be well for him if he could obtain the advantage of the punishment meted to his crime by law, and thereby avoid the hemp and the bowieknife."

Legislative Reform—A Constitutional Convention Proposed.

In view of the recent manifestations of legislative corruption, the Chambersburg *Repository* urges immediate and fundamental reform in the Legislature. It asserts that it is idle to attempt reform by the election of "upright men," for these men by reason of their supposed standing at home, exercise a greater license in debauchery. The *Repository* contends there is but one simple, practical, effectual remedy, and that is a Constitutional Convention, which it says should be demanded by petitions, by delegations by mass meetings, by the manly utterances of an unshackled Press, until even the corruptionists themselves shall bow to the thunder of their masters. Let them demand a Convention to incorporate in their organic law provisions substantially as follows:

1. That the Senate shall consist of one hundred members to be chosen by single districts.

2. That the House of Representatives shall consist of four hundred members each to be elected in a single district.

3. That all legislation relating to corporation interests shall be by general laws and that no special charters or corporate privileges whatever shall be granted but by the courts.

4. That there shall be no special appropriation of money from the treasury to claims except upon a judicial finding.

5. That the members of the legislature shall be paid five dollars per day for the period of sixty days; and be prohibited from appropriating to themselves any additional sum for protracted sessions or for extra or adjourned sessions beyond sixty days in the year.

6. That no subordinate officer shall be appointed in either branch or receive any compensation for services unless a bill shall have been passed by both branches creating the office and defining its duties.

7. That no bill of any kind shall pass either branch without receiving a majority of the whole vote on a call of the yeas and nays.

"It would be the most expensive reform," answer the quibblers who unwilling to meet the issue squarely, wish to delay the day of the effectual reckoning of the people. We answer that it would be vastly economical. The whole cost of a legislature consisting of five hundred members and the necessary officers under the foregoing provisions would not be as much as our present Legislature costs with but one hundred and thirty three members and there would be the incalculable advantage of the arrest of the profligate appropriation of money for any and every purpose that will pay the lobby; and in addition to the advantages of saving the public treasure, it would secure honest legislators."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* thus alludes to the proposed Constitutional Convention: "The preliminary steps for amending the Constitution of the State have been taken. Mr. Quay has offered a bill providing that at the next general election the people shall vote either 'For' or 'Against' a Convention. This Convention if it is held, will be composed of delegates from every part of the State whose duty it shall be to suggest amendments to the Constitution. Nothing has yet been said as to the character of these amendments One of those proposed will probably be to strike the word "white" from the Constitution, and another to change the mode of electing Senators and Representatives. It is impossible to effect any amendment until 1869, the Constitution requiring an interval of five years to elapse between each change or addition to any of its provisions, and the soldiers voting clause having been inserted in 1864."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Letter to Gov. Brownlow.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1866.

Gov. Brownlow:

DEAR SIR: I have just been talking with a friend returned from Tennessee, and have learned a little more in detail than I before knew of your present state, and what you propose to do. Pray do not think me meddling with your business when I express my anxiety for your success in the thorough and permanent enfranchisement of the negro, for Tennessee is, in some sense, a representative of the new nation. What the whole people, above all things, need just now is that *one* Southern State should, of its own will and by the vote of its own people, come up fully on to the platform of *equal rights and full citizenship for all men*. Then there will be a model to work by—other States will have the courage to believe that such things can be done. Suffrage for the whole people I deem a natural right. I should urge it as a matter of justice. Should you secure it, it will raise the conscience of the whole nation many degress higher than it is.

But in your case it is also a matter of political safety. If some fear that such a measure will kill them, so I am sure the want of it will them. To die for a principle is to make sure a resurrection; while political death without, and even against a principle, is death perpetual and ressurrectionless.

Should Tennessee remain firm and work out this great truth and duty of equal suffrage (not forfeited by crime) I shall regard it as the turn of the night. The day-star will have arisen, and light will grow stronger and darkness weaker every moment thereafter.

I hope that God will be gracious to you and reinvigorate your frame. He has made your life precious to those who wish well to the country. Into the struggle of the next campaign you will carry not only the fate of Tennessee, but of the whole South, and so of the nation. May God go with you and bless you and bring you out victorious; then if you wish to depart we will rejoice with you in the inheritance of that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

Southern Industry.

The natural resources of the South have never been developed. A small portion of the soil, and much of that portion actually among the poorer lands, has been brought under the plough, depleted by a wasteful system of culture, and either left to broom sedge or pines or cropped still at a great expenditure of labor for small returns. Some of it is too rich to be exhausted by surface working, and is still very productive. Even that which is abandoned is not exhausted; the culture received never went deep enough for that. But by far the greater portion of the richest and best lands that the South ever possessed is yet in primitive forest, awaiting the axe and the plough.

The mineral resources of this region are compartively unknown. The whole Alleghany range is rich in iron, coal, gold, silver, lead, and many other minerals, with a great variety of earths valuable in the useful arts. Those mines of wealth will not long remain hidden. What is true of a section of the original "Old Dominion," is becoming true of the entire mountain region of the south:

The manufacturing facilities of the South are scarcely to be surpassed any where. Already it is understood that this interest, next to agriculture, is to become the most important in that section and enterprises numerous, extensive, and various in character are initiated and in progress.

It is beginning to be seen that a subdivision of farms and the better cultivation of improved lands and a larger expenditure of capital in labor saving implements, will result in greater personal and general wealth, and a higher degree of intelligence and culture.

The following paragraphs of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the President, for the current year, are in point:

"In the reorganization of industry in these States it is believed that the great mistake of the past, the concentration of labor mainly upon a single branch of a single grand division of productive industry, will be avoided. This mistake has cost that section one half the wealth it might have attained and may have led to the sacrifice in war of a portion of the remainder. Excessive increase of a single product, tending to over supply and reduction of price and attend with heavy expenses for outward freights, and the purchase of all farm and family supplies burdened with cost of carriage and a long line of consuming commissions, points unerringly the way to national poverty and individual bankruptcy. A proper equilibrium of the products of industry, saving untold burdens of freightage, excessive profits and extortions of middle men, insurance, breakage and manifold losses, prevents reduction of prices from burdened markets, lightens damages from failures of single products, gives employment to all classes, conditions, and capacities of labor, insures remunerative wages for the workmen, renders possible necessary rotations and the production of farm manures, and increases the wealth, intelligence, and power of a State. In political economy the smaller products of a diversified industry are far more than an equivalent for a single result of organized labor, however absorbing or important. The cotton crop, for example, of the empire State of the South, in 1860, was 701,840 bales, yielding little more than $30,000,000, while the butter of New York in 1865, one of several products of the diary, was estimated at $60,000,000; and yet the census gives to New York but 370,914 farmers and farm laborers, and to Georgia, including white farmers and farm laborers, and only the males of the slaves, 316,478 persons engaged in agriculture. Besides the other dairy products, milk, cream and cheese, and the multitude of smaller products of the farm, the principal crops make an astounding aggregate—as in 1864, when the corn crop of New York was estimated at $38,000,000, the wheat at $25,000,000, the oats at $33,000,000, potatoes at $19,000,000, and hay at $90,000,000. Including the minor cereals, products of orchards and gardens, the production of beef and mutton from pasturage, and a great variety of miscellaneous and exceptional products, the currency value of the agricultural productions of this one State in that year was far greater than the money returns of any cotton crop ever produced in the country, and the gold value of such products would be more than equivalent to the gold value of half the cotton crop of 1860.

"It is evident that the diversification of farm industry, which secures these results in one location, must be applied to reorganized southern agriculture, with modifications such as climate and soil may indicate; and while cotton, as is hoped and believed, will ever be a prominent crop, and a sure reliance for immediate cash returns, it will never again overshadow and dwarf other interests essential to permanent success in agriculture. And it is also equally apparent that a portion of the labor of these States will eventually be diverted from agriculture and expended upon other departments of industry, especially manufactures; and that the day is not far distant when a portion of this cotton will be exported from the States in which it is grown in the form of yarns and coarse fabrics of various grades and styles. And such a day will bring surer prosperity and more abundant wealth than ever blessed those States in the past."

IT is a remarkable fact that whatever may have been the previous political views of the several commanders who have been successively assigned to the departments of the South, they have, quite without exception, become Radicals, to all intents and purposes. Generals Sheridan, Sickles, Heintzelman, Ord and many others—lifelong Democrats, all of them—have been converted by the cantankerous spirit that has repelled their kindly advances into worthy disciples of Wendell Phillips himself. Will these foolish Southern people never learn nor forget anything. We are afraid there is too much Bourbon among them.

NEW WAY TO MARK LINEN.—Since the process of photographing upon silk and linen has been perfected in France many persons have their portraits upon their linen instead of their names or initials. Washing it is said, does not injure the portraits.

A PRIVATE dispatch states that at least one half of the flourishing town of Lagrange, Ga., embracing all the business houses, was burned on the night of the 24th ult.

THE Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the act of Congress, requiring a stamp upon legal processes, is unconstitutional.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

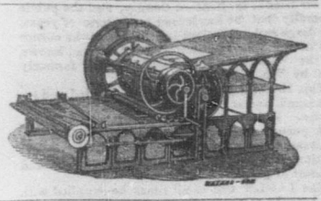
Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes,—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JYNVICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S Pure Extract. Take no other.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.
July 13th, 1866-cowly

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1867

☞ The witnesses subpœnaed in the case of Madara & Spang v. Eversole are requested not to appear before 10 o'clock of Thursday the 21st of February.

☞ We call the attention of all lovers of pleasant fireside reading to the advertisement of the New York Weekly Magazine in another column.

☞ We call attention to the lands advertised for sale by the editors of this paper, in to-day's issue. Persons wishing to buy, had better apply at once.

☞ The outside of the INQUIRER contains the Inaugural Address of Gov. Geary. We owe our readers an apology for not publishing it at an earlier day, but it was crowded out unavoidably, and we now speak for this excellent production, a general perusal.

☞ Hon. Wm. H. Koontz and Hon. Ed. McPherson of the National House of Representatives, and Hon. Alex. Stutzman, of the State Senate, and Hon. Jno. Weller, of the House, will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.—There have been quite a number of improvements in the press lately. Among others we notice the Huntingdon *American* and *Monitor*, Altoona *Tribune* and Pittsburg *Gazette* and *Post*. All these papers have been enlarged and otherwise improved.

☞ The weather has improved very little since last week's issue. On Wednesday morning the mercury stood ten degrees below zero. The earth is covered with from twenty-eight to thirty inches of snow; sleighing is excellent, and at the present writing the prospect for its continuance for weeks yet is good.

EVERY SATURDAY brings us articles on the following subjects: A Patriotic Parrot, The Village on the Cliff, An Evil Thursday, Silcote of Silcotes, The American Senate, Down in a Coal Mine, Black Sheep, Foreign Notes, New Year's Eve.

ANOTHER DUN.—Dunning is something that we are very loth to do, yet, judging from the appearance of our subscription lists and the unsettled charges upon our books, it appears to be absolutely necessary. People who make it a point to pay promptly do not relish our dunning, but our duns are not intended for this class, they are intended for those who never pay without being dunned. We have several thousand dollars due us, which we stand in need of very much, and which *we hope our friends will not fail to pay over at the approaching weeks of Court.* If you who are indebted to us, are not coming in yourself, hand the sum due us over to your neighbor, who *is* coming and leave him take our receipt for it. We are endeavoring to give our readers a good paper at nearly twice the expense that was incurred in printing the same paper four years ago, and while we are under many obligations to the people throughout the county for the hearty support which they have given us; (there are very few papers in the country more liberally supported in proportion to the number of inhabitants than the INQUIRER;) *we must have the money promptly to continue our business and to do justice to those who expect us to press forward the good work which we have begun.* Pay up; pay up and leave us give you your money back in an excellent newspaper.

MARTINSBURG HIGH SCHOOL.—This institution has passed into the hands of the Allegheny Synod of the Lutheran Church, and preparations are making to improve the buildings and enlarge the capacity of the schools so as to insure permanent success. There is influence and wealth enough within the bounds of this Synod to make this a flourishing institution, and we hope for the sake of the county, that its friends will increase their zeal and their contributions in a manner worthy of themselves and creditable to the Church.—*Hollidaysburg Leader.*

THE HERALD OF HEALTH and Journal of Physical Culture, for January and February, are both rich in the very best matter from the best authors. The scholarly article in the January number, on the Sacredness of the Body, alone is worth more than the entire subscription price, to say nothing of fifty other articles. The February number contains a most interesting article from H. W. Beecher on Health Laws; one by Greely, on Buildings for the Poor; and others on Muscular Power, Body and Brain, Home Treatment of Diseases of the Liver, and a feast of good things for both sick and well. $2 a year—20 cents a number. A large picture of "Lincoln at Home," on steel, 19x24 inches, for 2 subscribers and $4; or a picture for each one of a club of 10 and $20. Address Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight St., New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The February number of the Atlantic is more than an average one. We note its contents as follows: The Guardian Angel, part II, a story of New England life of to-day, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Mona, a poem by Alice Cary; Characteristics of the Elizabethan Literature, the first of a series of articles on English Literature, by E. P. Whipple; George Bedillion's Knight, the beginning of a story by Mrs. Rebecca M. Davis, the author of Life in the Iron Mills, etc; Comic Journalism; Elizabeth's Chamber; Katharine Morne, part IV, by the author of Herman; A Drift Wood Fire, another Out Door Paper, by T. W. Higginson; Real Estate, a poem, by J. T. Trowbridge; How Mr. Frye would have preached it, by the author of a "A Man without a Country;" Glacial Phenomena in Maine, the first of a series of popular scientific papers, by Professor Agassiz; Forza Maggiore, a chapter of Italian experience, by W. D. Howell, the author of "Venetian Life"; The Guerdon, a poem, by T. B. Aldrich; Recollections of John Vanderlyn, the artist, by Bishop Kip; The Republican Alliance, by Joseph Mazzini; The Stand-Point of the Boarding-House; Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE GALAXY for February, makes its appearance promptly on time, and is filled with matter fully up to its high standard. Eugene Benson's article on George Sand, is the most noticeable thing in the number. His enthusiastic admiration and unreserved praise of the great French novelist, draws out a pointed reply from the editor in "Nebulæ." An entertaining, but by no means flattering article on "The British Stage," is contributed by Winwood Reade. The new story "Waiting for the Verdict," is to be commenced in the next number, also a series of articles by Richard Grant White on "Words and their Uses." Published fortnightly by C. W. & F. P. Church, No., 39 Park Row; New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is an excellent number. The first article "Wild Bill," is an interesting sketch if a peculiar type of western border men. It describes the marvellous adventures of a real character named "Wild Bill" whose education as a frontierman and mountaineer admirably qualified him to act, as he did through the war, the part of a scout. His eventful carrer both before and during the war is admirably sketched by Colonel Nichols. The article is profusely illustrated.

There is an article about fishers also finely illustrated. "The Virginians in Texas" is continued. "New York and Washington" is an amusing account of the disagreeable incidents of a trip from the commercial metropolis to the political capital of our country. Harper & Brothers, New York.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR FEBRUARY 1867.—A steel Engraving of touching interest and exceeding beauty, called "the sailor Boy's Dream of Home;" a faithful and picturesque colored Steel fashion plate of the usual double page size; and a fine and appropriate wood-cut, of Winter, constitute the leading embellishments of this number. The illustrations of various styles of apparel for ladies and children, work-table patterns and directions, &c., are such as the ladies will fully appreciate. The stories are excellent. "Opposites," by Max Weir, will attract special attention. Miss Donnelly contributes a beautiful poem, "Unseen, yet Seen," and Mrs. Wood continues her story of "Orville College," which is developing characters that strongly enlist the reader's sympathy and insure his interest. The story of "How a Woman had her Way" is a very attractive one. The publishers announce in addition, novelets by Amanda Douglas and Frank Lee Benedict. They also announce in addition to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine, a splendid list of New Premiums, including Silver-plated Tea Setts, Cake-Baskets and Ice-Pitchers, silver and gold Watches, Guns and Rifles, Clothes' Wringers, Melodeons and Organs, Appletons' Cyclopædia, &c. A beautiful steel engraving, 26 inches long by 20 inches wide, called "One of Life's Happy Hours," will be sent gratis to every single ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers of the magazine containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced prices to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of twenty cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) $6.00; Eight copies (with extra magazine and engraving) $12,00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street Philadelphia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JOHNSTOWN!—At two o'clock on Sunday morning last occurred one of the most destructive fires that ever visited Johnstown. Some gentleman passing up Main street at that hour discovered that the hat store of George Turner, three doors from the north-east corner of Main and Franklin streets, was on fire, and at once sounded the alarm. In a few minutes several persons were on the ground, and the storeroom was broken open. It was found that the flames had enveloped the counters and the goods upon the shelves, and that it was impossible even to enter the burning building. Water thrown upon the flames failed to quench them or even to stay their progress. Then the truth flashed upon the minds of the persons present that the entire row of buildings of which the hat store formed a part would probably be involved in the conflagration, and efforts were promptly made to arouse the whole town to fight the devouring element. And the flames did spread, until they enwrapped the grocery store and dwelling of Fredrick Border, the drug store of C. T. Frazer, the book store of Alexander Montgomery and the law office of John Barnes, Esq., overhead, the saddle and harness establishment of H. M. Lewis, the ladies' dress goods store of Miss Mary J. Parke, the clothing store of Isaac E. Chandler and the adjoining residence of James Williams, all on Main Street, and the grocery store and residence of David Creed on Franklin street.

As usual, although a vast crowd soon assembled, great difficulty was experienced in forming lines to the nearest pumps. Some time was also lost before the Vigilant fire-engine was brought on the ground. When it came it did good service, and we think is entitled to the credit of preventing the fire from spreading beyond the limits it attained. In perhaps half an hour after the discovery of the fire in the hat store, all the buildings above named were at its mercy. But the half hour had been well spent in the removal of goods in the burning buildings, a large proportion of which was saved. Nothing was saved from the hat store, and John F. Barnes, Esq., lost all his exteastve library and accumulated papers except eight books, but with these exceptions, all involved in the disaster were fontunate in being able to save the most of their goods.

The fire was not subdued until about four o'clock. On main street it was stopped before it had been communicated to the store of Henry Walters, but not until Mr. Walters had removed a portion of his stock. On Franklin street it was checked by the brick front of David Creed's grocery store, the frame extension of which, however, it licked up, with some household furniture and a portion of Mr. Creed's goods. The buildings occupied by Frazer, Border, Turner, Montgomery, Barnes, Lewis and Miss Parke were entirely consumed, and that occupied by Chandler and Williams was so badly burned that what is left of it will be torn down.

THE LOSSES.

Captain Thomas Gore owned all of the buildings destroyed except the one last named. His loss is not less than $6,000 upon which he had an insurance of $1,400. The other building was owned by Miss Kitty Hamilton and James Williams—loss $3,300—fully insured. Mr. Williams lost $250 in furniture, on which he had no insurance. The other losses are about as follows: C. T. Frazer $2,500—insured; F. Border, $1,000—no insurance; George Turner, $3,200—insured for $3,000; A. Montgomery, $400—insured; J. F. Barnes, Esq., $1,000—no insurance; Isaac E. Chandler, from $500 to $700—insured; David Creed, $1,800—insured; Henry Walters, goods damaged and lost, value not ascertained—insured; John Benton, heavy glass front in the store room of A. J. McKinney, on the opposite side of Main street, broken by the heat, $115—no insurance. The Lycoming Fire insurance Company loses more heavily by the fire than any other company. Its loss will be over $6,000. The other companies which suffer are the North American, Blair, York, Cumberland, Cambria and Merchants' Mutual of New Jersey. The cause of the fire is a mystery, and we will indulge in no speculations concerning it.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS."—This lively young monthly is not only prosperous but improving. A series of articles is just begun under the title of "Round-the-World Joe," which promises to give much amusement and instruction to the young folks. They will be a book of travels made easy, and adapted to the youthful comprehension. George Eager, William L. Williams, Katharine K. C. Walker, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Margaret T. Canby, "M. D. F.," Elijah Kellogg, Charles F. Foster, F. Warren Newcomb, Jr., Lucia Chase, Emily Huntington Miller, F. R. Thomas, contribute to the present number. The illustrations are numerous and generally good.

MARRIED

On the 24th of January, at the German Reformed Parsonage, in St. Clairsville, by Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. FRANCES T. CRIST to Miss SARAH RITCHEY, both of this county.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, in the German Reformed church of Bloomsburgh, Pa., by the Rev. L. C. Sheip, Mr. MARRIOT HAYS of Mercersburg, Pa., and Miss LIZZIE FUNK of Hagerstown, Md.

DIED

On the 18th inst., at her residence in Hopewell township, Mrs. MARY FLUCK, widow of Eli Fluck, deceased, in the 72d year of her age.

On the 26th January, in Bedford, Mrs. ANNA ELIZA COLLINS; aged 23 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Sister Collins, in early life, became a convert to the Christian faith and connected herself with the M. E. Church in which she lived a worthy member until the Master called her from labor to reward. For many months previous to her death, the fatal effects of pulmonary disease cast a gloom over all her earthly joys and prospects. At times her sufferings became intense, yet she was able to say, with an air of Christian triumph, "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

In the last hours of life, she repeatedly expressed an unwillingness to remain longer in the flesh; for the spirit was anxious to depart and be with Christ, and,

"While faith, endued from Heaven with power,
Sustained and cheered her languid breast,"
She shouted, Glory, Glory!! until she fell asleep in Jesus. PASTOR.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

Wherever Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the *only* stimulent which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

Feb. 1:1m.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two, likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 15-1st.-w.ea.mo.1yr.]

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.

The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.

WASHINGTON HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.—The Washington Hotel, in the Borough of Bedford, now in the occupancy of Isaac F. Grove, is offered at private sale. This is by far the best hotel property in the town, and affords a rare opportunity to secure one of the best locations in the country. Apply to MICHAEL LUTZ, proprietor, or to DURBORROW & LUTZ,

Feb. 1, 1867:3m Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Samuel Snyder, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

ISAAC L. SNYDER, Adm'r.

January 25, 1867:6t

NOTICE.

The Books, Notes and Accounts of K. Oppenheimer, for the use of Samuel Sterne, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to these parties will make payment on or before the first of March next. A. H. HULL.

February 1, 1867.3t

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms:

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa. 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres, Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains on every Saturday of its date. It is devoted to

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

It contains the best Tales and Stories from Dickens, Chambers' Journal and other Foreign Periodicals, and in addition a portion of its contents are devoted to

The best Popular Tales,
The best Domestic Stories,
The best Sketches of Travel,
The best Papers on Popular Science,
The best short Popular Essays,
The best Poems, Biographies,
&c. &c.

ORIGINAL MATTER by the most distinguished native authors.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is the Largest TEN CENT Magazine in America.

It will be furnished on the following Terms:

One copy one year, $4; two copies one year, $7; one copy three months, $1; five copies one year, and one extra to Agent, $20.

Monthly parts in a handsome colored cover 50 cents each, or $5 per year.

ALFRED GAGE & CO., Publishers,
No. 77 Beekman St., N. Y.

ACCOUNT IN LUNACY.

The Account of Henry B. Walter, Committee of Samuel Walter, a Lunatic, will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas on the 19th day of February next for confirmation.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Jan. 21st, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John B. Kochendarfer, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John B. Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd, to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN Z. KOCHENDARFER,
JACOB Z. KOCHENDARFER,
Jan. 25, 1867. Administrators.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for tavern license, and notice is hereby given that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 11th day of Feb'y next for allowance:

J. H. Greenough, Saxton Borough.
David Weimer, Clearville.
Wm. M. Pearson, Woodbury.
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Borough.
Wm. T. Grove, Bloody Run Borough.
D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run.
Henry Fluck, Woodberry.
Rachel Naugle, St. Clairsville.
James L. Prince, Saxton.

jan18 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1867 (11th day.)

Conover, Dorff & Co. vs. Israel Oppenheimer.
B. W. Garretson vs. Jno. W. Beeler's Adm'rs.
Homer Neice vs. Wm Woy.
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam U Miller.
E. A. Fockler vs Jac A Raum.
Uriah Adams vs Sarah Pierce's Exrs.
David Heidler vs. Huntingdon & B. T. R. R.
B. W. Garretson's use vs Isaac Miller.
Eliz. M. Bridenthal vs. Emily Wolf.
Same vs. Angeline Earnest et al.
Same vs. Sarah Sleek.
Certified January 14th, 1867.
jan1 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'Sy.

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT, 18th day of February, 1867.

Martin Cordel vs. Paul Fouse.
Jac. H. Longenecker vs. Jos. M. Shoenfelt.
Sam'l Strayer et al vs. Chas Madden.
Sam'l Clark vs. Wm. Sleek.
Pius Little's adm'r vs. Jno. W. Beeler's adm'r.
Bloody Run School Dist. vs. W. Prov. S. Dist.
Thos. W. Blackburn's Exr. vs. John Hull et. al.
H. & B. Railroad vs. Wm. T. Daugherty.
Same vs. Sam'l Carn's adm'r.
Same Jno. G. Clark,
Same Jno. W. Crisman.
Sam'l T. Fluck vs. Rich. Langdon.
C. Fockler & Son vs. Geo. Roades et. al.
Cornelius Devore vs. Wm. B. Huffman.
Mary Potts vs. Anth'y Smith & wife.
Madara & Spang vs. Eversole.
Martin Cordel vs. David Byers.
Fluck & Wharton vs. Homer Neice.
Jacob Stuckinius vs. Sophia Lutzgazell.
Certified Jan. 21st, 1867.
Jan. 25. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats..... $10.00 to 15.00
" " Pants..... 6.00 to 8.50
" " Vests..... 3.50 to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as $10.

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Jan 18, 1867.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Hopewell tp., on or about the 1st of December, 1866, a small red bull, with small white spots; no other marks; supposed to be about two years old in the Spring. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JAMES FINK.

jan18:3t

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county, GREETING:—Whereas, Loretta Smith, by her next friend, Mary A. Bierly did prefer her petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Aaron S. Smith. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said Aaron S. Smith, setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Bedford, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lotta Smith and show cause why the said Lotta Smith, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness the Hon. Alex. King, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18.

BEDFORD COUNTY, S. S:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court; On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Martha Ritchey, late of Union tp., deceased, to wit: John C. Ritchey, Daniel B. Ritchey, of Amenon, Henry county, Illinois; Jacob Ritchey, (minor) of Wayne county, O; Mary wife of Michael Walter, Bedford county; Sarah Ritchey, Hannah Ritchey, Samuel B. Ritchey, the last three are minors and reside in Bedford co., and a husband, Ferdinand Ritchey, who has assigned his interest in the real estate to the said heirs, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

BEDFORD COUNTY S. S:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: Lideah Bennett, widow of the said A. Bennett, dec'd; Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in the State of Iowa; Charles S. Bennet, George Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Barbara, now dead, who was intermarried with John Leasure, and who has left issue, four children, viz: Jemima, Mary, Rebecca Ann and Atsey, Mary, intermarried with Thomas Leasure, Artemas S. Bennett, and Tasey Bennett, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in Liberty tp., Bedford county, Penn'a., all the defendant's right, title, and interest, in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, about fifty acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, spring house, barn, cooper shop, and other out buildings, thereon. Also, two apple orchards thereon. Adjoining lands of Geo. Rhodes, William Little, Philip Gossler, and others, and taken in execution as the property of William S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and two acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a two story log house, spring house, dry house, bank barn and other out houses, and saw mill thereon erected, also, an apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, adjoining lands of George Roads, Wm. Fluck, Wm Little, and others, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing about 400 acres more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon; adjoining lands of Christian Briggle, Mathew Morehead, and others.

ALSO, All defendant's interest in and too a tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Stiffler, Samuel Archer, and others.

ALSO, All the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and partly under fence with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Nisely, David Lewis, dec'd, and others.

ALSO, All defendent's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House and Bank Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Boyer, Samuel Walters and others, and seized and taken in execution as property of David C McCormick.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Jan. 18, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The administration account of James M. Smith, Administrator of the estate of William Saylor, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, dec'd.

2. The account of Josiah Imler, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, Bedford co., Penn'a, dec'd.

3. The Administration account of Duncan McVicker, administrator of the estate of John Culp, late of Schellsburg, deceased.

4. The account of Thomas Oldham, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Corle, late of the County of Randolph, State of Indiana, dec'd.

5. The account of Thomas Oldham, Esq., administrator of the estate of Eve King, late of Union tp., dec'd.

6. The final account of John S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, dec'd.

7. The final account of Asa S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, county of Bedford, deceased.

8. The account of Samuel Shafer, administrator of the estate of David Lewis, late of Union tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

8. The account of Bernard O'Neal, administrator of the estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton tp., deceased.

10. The account of Martin L. Hetrick, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of David H. Stuckey, late of Colerain tp., Bedford co., Pa., deceased.

11. The first account of George Smith and Jacob Law, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., Yeoman, deceased.

12. The account of David B. Kochendarfer, one of the Executors of the Last Will, &c. of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

13. Account of George W. Cessna, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

14. The account of Levi Otto, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Adam Otto, late of Napier tp., Beaford co., yeoman, dec'd.

16. The Final account of Isaac F. Grove and Sarah A. Grove, administrators of the estate of Jesse Grove, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

Jan. 14, 1867.

GRAND JURORS

Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday (11th day) A. D. 1867.

John Arnold, *foreman*, Cadwalader Evans, John Hardman, W B Lambright, Jacob Reed, Andrew Mortimore, Peter Morningstar, John Holderbaum, Azariah Blackburn, Levi C Thomas, Philip Snyder, John King, John Mortimore, Uriah Conley, L N Fyan, James Carnell, Fred. B Beegle, Thos M Ridenour, John C Figart, Asa Housare, C F Hetzell, Daniel Shreeves, Michael Miller, William Egolf.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Jonathan Diehl, Wm T Faultz, Daniel Barley, Joseph Sleighter, Thomas B Smith, Gabriel Burket, David Figart, Jon. C. Edwards, Aaron Reed, Jos. Weaverling, James Armstrong, William Ralston, Samuel Logue, Jacob Claar, Stephen Weimer, Daniel Heltzel, Em Swartzwelder, J. T. Gepnart, William Bowles, Thos Johns, A. J. Morgart, John Shoemaker, Thomas Imler, Jason Hanks, Cornelius Devore, B. H. Walker, Simon Nycum, Adam Geller, David Miller, Francis Donahoe, Capt E Eichelberger, Dr Asa Duval, Christian Miller, H Clay Lashley, Peter H. Shires, Jacob Bowser, Joseph Miller, Dr. J. Compher.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Cl'k. jan18

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom		Express	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom		Xpress
P. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M
LE4.04	LE	7.50	Huntingdon,	AR11.22	AR	4.45
4.24		8.10	McConnellstown	11.02		4.24
4.34		8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50		5.16
4.50		8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38		5.00
5.06		8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22		5.45
5.14		9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14		4.36
5.26		9.14	Cove,	10.02		4.24
5.30		9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58		4.20
AR5.45	AR	9.33		LE9.43	LE	4.05
	LE	9.43	Saxton,	AR	AR	3.55
		10.03	Riddlesburg,			2.35
		10.11	Hopewell,			2.27
		10.29	Piper's Run,			2.09
		10.59	Tatesville,			1.47
		11.11	Bloody Run,			1.34
	AR	11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE	1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE	9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR3.00
		10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
		10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	AR	10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE 2.30
			Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances,

Farm, Garden & Household.

ORIGIN OF VEGETABLES.

Garlic came from Sicily. Beans blossomed first within sight of embroyo mummies, in the land of Sphinx; and the egg-plant first laid its glossy measures under the African sun; and Southern Europe gave the artichoke and beet. To Persia we stand indebted for peaches, walnuts, mulberries, and a score of every day luxuries and necessities; to Arabia we owe the cultivation of spinach, and to Southern Europe we must bow in tearful gratitude for the horse-radish. At Siberia the victims of modern intemperance may shake their gory locks forever—for from that cold, unsocial land, came rye, the father of that great fire-water river which floated so many jolly souls on its treacherous tides, and engulphed so much of humanity's treasure. The chestnut, dear to squirrels and young America, first dropped its burrs on Italian sod. Whoever dreams, while enjoying his "Bergamotte," his Flemish Beauty, or his Jargonelle, that the first pear blossom opened within sight of the Pyramids? And what fair school-girl of the pickle-eating tribe, dreams of thanking the East Indies for cucumbers? Parsley—that prettiest of all pretty greens, taking so naturally to our American soil, that it seems quite to the manor born—is only a sojourner among us? Its native home is Sardinia, or rather there it first secured an acquaintance with civilized man. Onions, too, are only naturalized foreigners in America. Egypt stretches forth her withered hand and claims the onion as her own. Maize and potatoes can mock us with no foreign pedigree. They are ours—ours to command, to have and to hold, from time's beginning to its ending, though England and Ireland bluster over corn and praties till they are hoarse.—*Exchange.*

SOILING MILK COWS.

I am decidedly of the opinion that it pays to soil milch cows through the summer, for I succeeded in summering twenty cows well, the past season, on a place where seventeen were the most ever kept before, and have made a larger amount of manure than some would have made through the winter from the same stock. I doubled the amount of solid manure by filling the gutter in rear of the cows' stalls, every time the stable is cleaned, with dry muck. This furnishes abundance of material to grow my green fodder next year.

I would like to know if any one has ever tried milkweed for soiling cows? I am of the opinion that they are much ahead of any other fodder for making milk. Cows eat them eagerly. It is something I have never tho't of before this summer. I have gathered a few seeds and shall try the experiment next year.

A great amount of excellent top-dressing is lost by farmers who have no barn cellars, and who take no pains to provide dry material to absorb the urine from their stock. This might be saved in still another way, if those already mentioned are not convenient. Many cannot have cellars without much expense, and would have to haul dry material too far to make it pay. Make holes in the floor in rear of stock, or use lattice work, and put conductors underneath—half a hollow log would answer—and conduct it into a cistern, from which it may be pumped to irrigate grass land with small cost and great profit.—*New England Farmer.*

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO BACK.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, would teach a horse to back in this wise: "A horse that will not, or don't know how to back, should be harnessed beside one that is kind and well broken, and hitched to a lumber wagon, loaded (not too heavy) with wood, rails, or anything at hand, or that you wish to move, and then find in the road or field, a knoll where the surface is smooth and free from stones, and the descent from one to two rods. Drive the loaded wagon to the top and after stopping a minute or so, command your horses to back, pulling steady but firm on the lines. The wagon being in a position to start very easy, and being loaded, will not easily stop after it is in motion, and your horse, if the harness be good, will be very likely to back down the hill. After getting to the bottom of the hill, speak kindly to him. Be sure to say 'whoa' about the time you see the wagon is going to stop. Patting him and rubbing your hand over his head and face, repeat the going up and backing down the hill until he knows what it means to back, and then commence backing the empty wagon on the level, gradually increasing the load, and you will soon be able to back all the load that would be reasonable to back, not forgetting to pat your horse, rubbing the hand over his face and head, and calling him a good fellow, and using him like one. He will soon make up his mind that he really is a good fellow, and of course he will act like one, and will become your friend and willing slave, and do what he is required to, even bordering on the impossibilities.

SELECTING CATTLE.

Let breeders select dams that have size, plenty of milking properties, with ribs out of their loins, like a bullock that is shown for a prize; standing on short legs, wide and square made, regardless of registered improved sires, however numerous, attached to their pedigrees. Use only true fine, purely bred bulls, descended from dams of note, wide, deep and compact made when matured, with hides that fill the hand, covered over with plenty of fine hair; animals naturally hardy in constitution—not so long as a barn in their middle, and high on the leg, with flat sides, nipped in waist, and slack loins. Select the best of sires from bulls with undeniable pedigree; no mixed up alloyed gentlemen full of cart horse blood, which give substance only in appearance, and that is not propagated in the stock. Avoid underbreeding in your bulls; cull, draft and sell bad milking cows and doubtful, bad breeders; stick to milk, to size, to robustness of constitution, and success must attend your efforts.

FENCES and gates must be looked after, and put in a condition to keep domestic animals out of young orchards. They will either browse or bark the trees, and do more damage in a few hours than will be regained ed in all of next year's growth.

A WOODEN chair, minus its legs, nailed on to a block of wood, makes a capital milking stool. It can be turned down without being wet or soiled.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against Hunting or otherwise trespassing upon my farm, as I am determined to enforce the law again st all disregarding this notice. ELENOR M. MAY.
Harrison twp., Jan. 11, 1867.3t

Humorous.

TOBACCO is being much talked about; in fact, it is in almost everybody's mouth.

THE web of our life is of a mingled yarn; good and ill together.

IT is very impudent to ask a lawyer if he ever told a lie.

WHAT is nothing? A footless stocking without a leg.

WHERE is the Devil always visible in person?—In a printing office.

How do you arrive at the height of a church steeple in a hot day? Per-spire.

AN elephant is a powerful animal, but the smallest dog can lick him.

EVERY person complains of the baldness of his memory, but none of his defective judgment.

Do not calculate the number of your juvenile poultry, before the process of incubation be completed.

A CATASTROPHE.—Why does a cat on her hind legs remind one of Niagra? Because it is a cat-erect.

WHY are printers tempted above all other men? Because they are always found in company with the *Devil*.

A LITTLE boy, seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor: "See here, sir, your sign has fallen down."

A WESTERN editor asks the following question: "If a fellow has nothing when he gets married, and the girl has nothing, is her things hizzen or his things hern?" We maintain the negative.

"MY German friend, how long have you been married?" "Vel, dis is a ting vot I seldom don't like to talk apout, but ven I does, it seems so long as never was."

A YOUNG lady says the reason that she carries a parasol is, that the sun is of the masculine gender, and she cannot withstand its ardent glances.

A SENTIMENTAL young man thus feelingly expresses himself. "Even as nature benevolently guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow women with pins."

LUCY STONE, in a lecture in Bangor recently, said: "We hear of hen-pecked husbands, but nothing at all about rooster-pecked wives.

THERE is danger in being too neat. It is said an old lady in Holland scrubbed her sitting-room floor until she fell through into the cellar, and broke her leg.

"IF, sir," said a hospitable Irishman to his friend, "you ever come within a mile of my house, I hope you will stop there."

A WEST HARTFORD cow eat four pounds of tobacco and died. We know hundreds of calves who chew thousands of pounds and live.

JOSH BILLINGS says there is nothing more touching in this life than to see a poor, but virtuous young man struggling with a moustache.

"Do you keep matches?" asked a wag, of a retailer. "Oh, yes, all kinds," was the reply. "Well, then I'll take a trotting match."

OH! my dear child, how came you so wet? inquired an affectionate mother of her son. "Why, ma, one of the boys said I daren't jump into the creek, and by jingo I tell you I ain't to be dared."

"MASSA," said a Southern negro, as he was examining the many openings in his brogans, "wonder where shoes come from?" "Oh, they grow at the North," was the reply. "Well, I reckon dese'er pic'ed 'fore 'er ripe, den!"

WHAT singular creatures girls are. Offer one of them good wages to work for you, and ten chances to one if the old woman can spare one of her girls. But just propose matrimony, and see if they don't jump at the chance of working a lifetime for their victuals and clothes.

"How are you Smith?" says Jones.

Smith pretends not to know him, and replies hesitatingly—

"Sir, you have got the advantage of me."

"Yes," retorts Jones, "I suppose everybody has that's got common sense."

Smith looks unhappy.

A MANLY HUSBAND.—Our reporter was around hunting a house for a friend, and called to see a family who were preparing to vacate a cosy dwelling. As the door stood open, the reporter walked in without knocking, and his eyes straightway lighted on the dame of the household, who was making frantic lunges with a broomstick at some object under the bed.

"Good-morning, madam. Ah! you have a troublesome cat under the bed?"

"Troublesome cat?—no, sir! It's that sneaking husband of mine; and I'll have him out or break every bone in his body!"

"You will, eh?" said a faint voice under the bed. "Now, Susy, you may rave and pound, and pound and rave, but I'll be dogged if I'll come out from under this bed *while I've got the spirit of a man about me!*"

PRINTER'S COMMANDMENTS.—Thou shalt love the printer, for he loveth you muchly.

Thou shalt subscribe for his paper, for he seeketh much to obtain news of which you remain ignorant.

If a business man, thou shalt advertise, that thus thy profits may enable thee not only to pay for thy paper, but put money in thy purse.

Thou shalt not visit him, regardless of his office rules—that he may not hold the guilty.

Thou shalt not read manuscript in the hands of the compositor—for he will not hold thee blameless.

Thou shalt not read the news before it is printed—for he will give it to thee in due time.

Thou shalt not, at any time, send abusive or threatening letters to the editor, nor think to cowhide him—for the pen is mightier than the cowhide, and he will come the odds on thee.

Thou shalt not write communications on both sides of the paper, for the editor needeth the other side to write his editorials upon.

TIME TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The *Tribune* enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus making the *Tribune* the largest and the cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of *The Tribune* is steadily increasing, and our advertizing patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon *The Tribune* the discussion of momentous and peculiar problems. We have met them as best we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Suffrage—All Rights for All. A Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by returning their radical representatives to power. The elections of 1866—as important to the nation as Lee's surrender—make new duties. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction in finances and tariffs. We are no longer pressed by war necessities, and we must amend our war experiments. The present condition of the currency is a grievous evil. Trade suffers; our manufacturing interests are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington—by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist.

The necessity of Protection to Labor again presses upon us. We regret that on this most important measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but misshievous minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prostration of American Industry—the degradation of Labor and the aggrandizement of English capitalists. During the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It then seemed to us that Emancipation of the Black should be followed by Suffrage for the Black. We did not see the wisdom of a policy of promiscuous hanging. We had too much blood in war to ask for blood in peace—even to gratify angry vengeance. It seemed important that the South should concede suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. Some of our friends disapproved of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by Congress—to a greater extent than we claimed in *The Tribune*. We have held that the men who starved captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered surrendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, should be tried and punished. Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of *The Tribune* has been practically adopted by those who differed with us during the discussion. We never quarrel with friends who are impatient with us. We do them the justice of believing they go their way to what is right, just as we trust they will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. We work for the same object, but perhaps in different ways. We have no higher aim than to secure peace to this nation, and to all nations—liberty, progress, happiness, virtue, and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of *The Tribune*. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents who follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money, and to organize it we have invested many thousands of dollars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of the *Tribune*, charged, in a greater or lesser degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be imagined. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of other countries to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of *The Tribune* a series of essays that, both for their intrinsic value and the fame of their illustrious authors, will long be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement.

Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress! we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of *The Tribune*! we appeal to those who believe that an increased circulation of *The Tribune* would conduce to the political, intellectual, and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase.

TERMS.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year	$2 00
Do. clubs of five	9 00
10 copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each	1 70
20 copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
10 copies to one address	16 00
20 copies to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 Nos.	$4 00
do. 2 copies do. do.	7 00
do. 5 copies or over, per copy	3 00

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy for 6 months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy one year.

For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and The *Daily Tribune*.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ten Dollars per annum.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New York, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of *The Tribune*, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Subscribers who send money by Express must prepay Express charges. Address,

jan1:3t THE TRIBUNE, New York.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2 66

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you wi have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILAD'A.

For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.

feb2:1y

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

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Nov 2, 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

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For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
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For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive: the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21:

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN UTZ.

BURBORROW & BUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
&c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin., Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:66:1yr

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

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No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.

jeb2:1y

D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20 '65.,

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Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

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CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.

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BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

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SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS

and

WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

No. 439 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed for circular with references.

jan 12:1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct 26 1866

S. E HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108.

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Lectine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowmen t Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEALERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland,